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WHAT TO PLANT



THIS FALL ~ & ~ WHY



HICKS NURSERIES

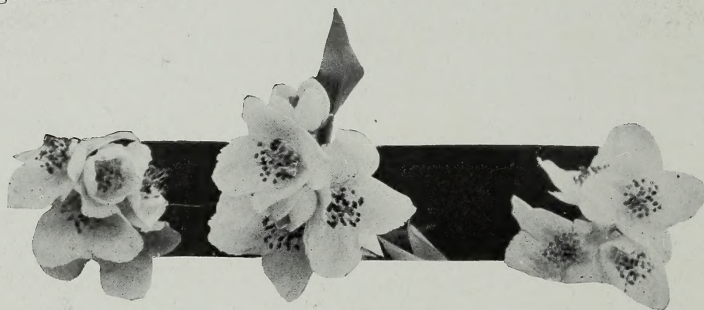
WESTBURY, L.I.

1912

Fall Planting is Best for Most Trees, Shrubs, and Hardy Flowers

THERE are varieties such as Golden Bell, Upright Honeysuckle, Paeonia, etc., which respond to the first touch of spring, and which bloom unsatisfactorily the first summer, if planted after they have started. Fall planting gives the best possible results in foliage and flower.

The possibility of damage from fall planting is far outweighed by a more vigorous growth in May. Fall planting benefits the plant because the roots get started earlier. It benefits your landscape; relieves the rush of work for your gardener and his men; enables the nurseryman to give the plants better attention, delivering them more promptly in cool, moist weather (instead of the more hot, dry weather of April and in early May.) All this is avoided by fall planting. In the fall you get a fuller list of varieties, and you get first selection.



SYRINGA OR PHILADELPHUS

It is doing now what you lack time to do next spring. To those maintaining country homes, no season could be more timely. Personal selection and arrangement is possible now, and is most satisfactory, but in the spring may be inconvenient as the premises are frequently not occupied until a date later than the beginning of the planting season in early March.

Let a visit to our nurseries be one of the important items on your fall programme. During October, nature dons her fall robes and the splendor of the Dogwood, Liquidambar, Oak, etc., will leave pleasant memories. You can always see enough to make a visit worth while.

Varieties more suited for spring can be labelled now and reserved, and delivered before the height and rush of the spring season.

Those usually omitted from fall planting lists are: Beech, Birch, Liquidambar, Magnolia, Althea, Azalea, Japanese Maple.

See 1912 Price List for complete list of stock in all sizes. Have you one of our descriptive catalogues on file for reference and our evergreen editions?

BUSINESS TERMS. See Price list 1912.

PRICES. The prices in this list are for stock loaded at our Nurseries. Five, 50, 500, plants at the 10, 100, and 1000 rates.

TERMS: Net Cash. WE CHARGE FOR DELIVERY AND PACKING FOR SHIPMENT.

Isaac Hicks & Son
Westbury, Nassau County, Long Island
Telephone, 68 Westbury

Deciduous Trees

Ash, White, *Fraxinus Americana*. These are vigorous little trees suitable for making a grove at low cost. Others are Dogwood, Maple, Oak, Tulip, Walnut, Poplar, Willow, Pine, and Spruce.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 ft. high.	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
5 ft. high.	40	3 50	
12-16 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam.	1 00	7 50	60 00

Catalpa, Western. *Catalpa Speciosa*.

7-8 ft. high.	60	5 00	
10-14 ft. high, 2½-3½ in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr.	1 50	12 00	

Catalpa Bungei. *Catalpa bignonioides*, var. *nana*.

6-7 ft. high.	1 25	10 00	
8-9 ft. high.	2 00		

Dogwood, Flowering. *Cornus Florida*.

2 ft. high.	30	2 50	
3 ft. high.	50	4 50	40 00
4 ft. high.	60	5 50	50 00
5 ft. high.	85	7 50	
6 ft. high.	1 00	8 50	



FLOWERING DOGWOOD. One of the most conspicuous elements in nature's May composition. Red berries succeed the flowers and the crimson foliage in October is a most fitting climax. They should be considered both in groups of trees and among shrubs.

Elm, American. *Ulmus Americana*.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 ft. high.	75	6 00	30 00
8 ft. high.	1 00	8 50	50 00
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-5 ft. spr.	1 50	12 50	75 00
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-7 ft. spr.	2 50	20 00	

Horse-Chestnut. *Aesculus hippocastanum*.

10 ft. high., 1½-2 in. diam.	2 00	17 50	
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Linden, Silver. *Tilia tomentosa*, syn., *T. Argentea*; syn., *T. alba*.

6 ft. high.	1 25	10 00	
8 ft. high.	1 75	15 00	
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 2-4 ft. spr.	2 50	22 50	
10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 2-4 ft. spr. 8 yrs.	4 50	40 00	

Linden, Small-leaf. *Tilia ulmifolia*, syn. *microphylla*.

8 ft. high.	1 50	12 50	
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Linden, American. *Tilia Americana*.

8 ft. high.	1 00	8 00	
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	2 00	17 50	150 00

Maple, Norway. *Acer platanoides*.

6 ft. high.	60	5 00	45 00
8 ft. high.	1 00	9 00	80 00
10 ft. high, 1¼ in. diam.	1 25	11 00	100 00
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-5 ft. spr., 9 yrs.	2 25	20 00	190 00
12-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr., 10 yrs.	3 00	25 00	225 00
14-18 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr.	4 50	40 00	

Maple, Silver. *Acer dasycarpum*.

A quick growing tree. Our stock is of excellent quality with straight single leaders, and broad tops, offered at a low price. If the ground is well manured, they will make better screens than Lombardy Poplars, which are frequently asked for.

8 ft. high.	75	6 00	60 00
10-16 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-6 ft. spr.	1 25	10 00	90 00
10-16 ft. high, 2-2½ in. diam., 4-7 ft. spr.	1 50	12 50	

Maple, Sugar (Rock or Hard). *Acer saccharum*; syn., *A. saccharinum*.

8-10 ft. high.	1 50	12 50	
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr.	2 50	22 50	

Maple, Red or Scarlet. *Acer Rubrum*.

5 ft. high.	40	3 00	25 00
6 ft. high.	50	4 00	35 00
8 ft. high.	1 25	11 00	100 00
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 4 ft. spr.	2 00	17 50	
12-18 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-8 ft. spr.	5 50	50 00	



LINDEN. Better quality below or above ground could hardly be possible. We can supply either low or high branched trees, as specimens or for screens.



PIN OAK. A growing demand, and a good stock of straight, well-branched, root-pruned trees, sure to grow and please, tells our whole story. They are especially effective planted at intervals in shrubbery. They are trained up to bamboo poles to insure a straight trunk.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

Oak, Pin. <i>Quercus palustris</i> .	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 ft. high.	\$1 00	\$ 9 00	\$75 00
8 ft. high.	1 25	10 00	90 00
10-14 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-6 ft. spr.	2 25	20 00	
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-7 ft. spr.	3 50	32 50	
Poplar, Carolina. <i>Populus deltoides</i> , var. <i>Carolinensis</i> .			
8 ft. high.	40	3 50	
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.	60	5 00	40 00
Poplar, Japanese. <i>Populus suaveolens</i> .			
8 ft. high.	1 00	7 50	
10 ft. high, 1½ in. diam.	1 25	15 00	
10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 3-6 ft. spr.	2 25	20 00	
Poplar, Lombardy. <i>Populus nigra</i> , var., <i>Italica</i> , syn., <i>P. fastigiata</i> .			
8 ft. high.	40	3 50	30 00
10 ft. high, 1¼-1½ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr.	60	5 00	40 00
Poplar, Balsam. <i>Populus Balsamifera</i> .			
6 ft. high.	50	3 50	
10-16 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam.	1 25	10 00	
Willow, Salamon's Weeping. <i>Salix Babylonica</i> , var., <i>Salamonii</i> .			
6 ft. high.	40	3 00	
Willow, Golden-barked. <i>Salix vitellina aurea (pendula)</i>			
2-4 ft. high.	15	1 20	10 00
5-6 ft. high.	50	4 00	35 00
10-14 ft. high, 1½-2½ in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr.	1 00	9 00	
Willow, Laurel-leaf. <i>Salix pentandra</i> .			
3-4 ft. high.	15	1 00	8 00
5-6 ft. high.	50	4 00	35 00

For Larger Trees see Price list 1912. It lists trees fifteen to twenty-five years old, which save you ten to twenty years as compared with usual sizes sold by nurseries. Our blocks of these trees look like an orchard, the trees spreading twelve to twenty-five feet. The tops are trained to symmetrical form and are twenty to forty feet high. They are ready for delivery this fall by wagon, tree mover, motor-truck or rail.

There are several thousand for you to select from. Come and see the results you can obtain without waiting.

Our tree moving department can move from your vicinity, trees one and a half feet in diameter, fifty feet high, forty feet spread, or larger.



A two and one-half inch Norway Maple, showing straight trunk, numerous branches and fibrous roots.



There could hardly be a representative border without some *Spirea Van Houtti*. In May, the spot is magnetic to the eye. There is graceful outline the whole season.

Deciduous Shrubs

They are used for concealing unsightly objects, planting in irregular masses along boundaries, edging down a woodland, protecting against dust from the road, making divisions in the landscape, banking by foundations. They are appropriate on large and small places, alike.

You have thought of several solutions for your landscape problems.

Shrubs are pretty sure to enter the solution. Come and see what is most efficient.

Barberry, Japanese. <i>Berberis Thunbergi</i> —excellent for hedges. Plant two feet apart.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.	\$ 20	\$1 50	
1½ ft. high.	25	2 00	\$18 00
2 ft. high, 1½–2 ft. spr.	30	2 25	20 00

Barberry, Common. <i>Berberis vulgaris</i> .	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.	\$ 20	\$1 80	\$15 00
3 ft. high.	30	2 50	

Button Bush. *Cephalanthus occidentalis*,

A big, broad shrub with glossy dark green foliage.

1–1½ ft. high.	10	90	
3 ft. high.	15	1 25	10 00
4 ft. high.	20	1 50	12 50

Catalpa Bungei, Bush Form. Sheared Domes

2 ft. high, 2 ft. spr.	40	3 00	
3 ft. high, 2–3 ft. spr.	50	4 00	

Deutzia crenata, *flore pleno*.

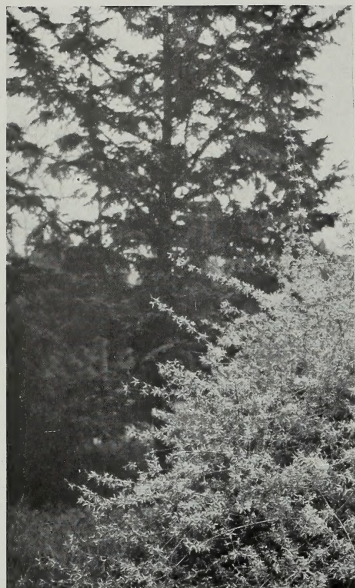
1–1½ ft. high.	10	80	6 00
2 ft. high.	15	1 25	10 00
3 ft. high.	20	1 80	15 00
4–5 ft. high, 3–4 ft. spr.	30	2 50	20 00

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.

1–1½ ft. high.	10	80	6 00
2 ft. high.	15	1 20	10 00
3–4 ft. high.	25	2 00	15 00



BUTTON BUSH. The interesting pendent balls appear in July when there is such a dearth of bloom. We recommend it to those wishing a large mass of good foliage at a low cost.



FORSYTHIA may be always showy, but especially illuminating with an evergreen background. Evergreens also make fitting frames for Magnolias, White Birch and perennial plants.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

Dogwood, Red-twiggled. *Cornus alba*, var., *Siberica*.

A shrub that you get full value from right away. The bright carmine red twigs are cheerful all winter. In summer it is a vigorous broad shrub with white flowers in June and white berries in August

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.	\$ 12	\$1 00	\$ 8 00
2 ft. high.	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.	25	2 00	18 00
4 ft. high.	35	3 00	25 00
5 ft. high.	50	4 00	35 00

Dogwood, Yellow-twiggled. *Cornus stolonifera*, var., *lutea*.

1½ ft. high.	20	1 80	15 00
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Fringe, White. *Chionanthus Virginica*.

You will be glad to make the acquaintance of this plant. It grows ten or fifteen feet high and has big, dark leaves like an India rubber tree. In June, it is hung with a lace-like white fringe.

2 ft. high.	40	3 50	30 00
3 ft. high.	60	5 00	

Golden Bell. *Forsythia suspensa* and *Viridissima*.

The Golden Bells bloom about April fifteenth. Plant in the fall or early in the spring, and you get a mass of bright flowers

1 ft. high.	10	70	6 00
2 ft. high.	15	1 20	10 00
3 ft. high.	25	2 00	18 00
4 ft. high.	35	3 00	20 00
5 ft. high.	40	3 50	25 00
6 ft. high.	50	4 00	30 00

Hazelnut, American. *Corylus, Americana*.

The Hazelnut gives abundant crops. We offer broad bushes that have been bearing for the past two years.

6-12 in. high, 2 yrs., transplanted.	12	1 00	6 00
1-1½ ft. high.	20	1 50	12 00
2-3 ft. high.	25	2 00	15 00

Honeysuckle, Upright. *Lonicera Tatarica*.

Sturdy shrubs with oak-like branches. Fall planting is especially valuable because they start with lilacs, the middle of April.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.	18	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 ft. high.	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.	25	2 00	18 00
4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.	35	2 50	
5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.	50	4 00	35 00
6 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.	75	6 00	50 00

Honeysuckle, Bush. *Lonicera Morrowi*.

3 ft. high.	35	3 00	25 00
4 ft. high.	40	3 50	30 00

Honeysuckle, Fragrant. *Lonicera Fragrantissima*.

1½ ft. high.	20	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high.	30	2 50	

Honeysuckle, Fly. *Lonicera gracilipes*, syn., *Phylomelæ*.

2 ft. high.	25	2 00	18 00
5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	75	6 00	

Hydrangea, *Paniculata grandiflora*.

2 ft. high.	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.	30	2 50	20 00

Hydrangea, *Paniculata*, var., *Tardiva*. Late flowering type.

3 ft. high.	30	2 50	20 00
4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	40	3 50	

Hydrangea, *Paniculata* var., *praecox*, syn., *acuminata*. Early flowering type.

2 ft. high.	30	2 50	
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HAZELNUT. This adapts itself to dry ground conditions. Its fruiting qualities need no introduction. Used as a cover plant under trees it holds moisture, leaf mould and the trees grow much faster.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

Indian Currant (Coral Berry). <i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i> .			
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.	\$ 10	\$ 90	\$7 50
2 ft. high.	15	1 00	8 00
Black Alder. <i>Ilex verticillata</i> .			
2 ft. high.	35	3 00	
Lilac, Common. <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> .			
1 ft. high.	20	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high.	25	2 00	18 00
3 ft. high.	40	3 00	25 00
Lilac, White. <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> , var., <i>alba</i> .			
1 ft. high.	20	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high.	25	2 00	18 00
3 ft. high.	40	3 00	25 00
Lilac, Persian. <i>Syringa Persica</i> .			
1 ft. high.	20	1 50	12 00
2 ft. high.	25	2 00	18 00
3 ft. high.	40	3 00	
Pearl Bush. <i>Exochorda grandiflora</i> .			
1 ft. high.	25	2 00	18 00
1½-2 ft. high.	40	3 50	30 00
Privet, California. <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> .			
12 in. high., 1 yr. cuttings (\$15 per 1000).	04	35	3 00
1 ft. high (\$25 per 1000).	05	40	3 50
2 ft. high (\$40 per 1000).	06	50	4 50
3 ft. high (\$55 per 1000).	08	70	6 00

WHITE FRINGE. Very desirable as a specimen or in shrubbery. The delicate fringe-like flowers appear the first of June. Lustrous foliage.

Privet Ibota. Standard or Bay Tree Form.

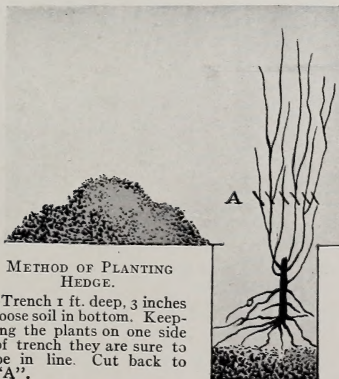
4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.	9 00	80 00
5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr., 7 yrs.	12 00	110 00

Privet, Ibota. *Ligustrum Ibota*.

1 ft. high.	06	50	4 00
2 ft. high.	15	1 00	8 00
3 ft. high.	20	1 20	10 00
4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.	30	2 50	

Cut back several times, 7 yrs. old; plants about as wide as high.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 ft. high.	\$ 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 ft. high.	50	4 00	30 00
4 ft. high.	60	5 00	40 00



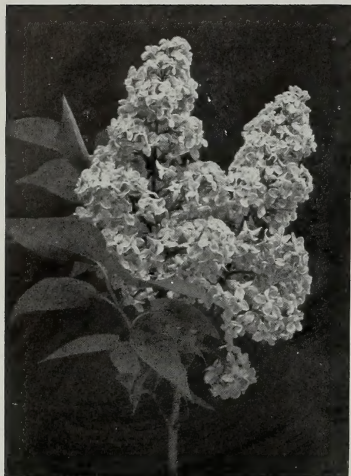
METHOD OF PLANTING HEDGE.

Trench 1 ft. deep, 3 inches loose soil in bottom. Keeping the plants on one side of trench they are sure to be in line. Cut back to "A".

In reference to boundary plantings your choice is not limited to privet. Let us mention as a superior treatment, a belt or group of flowering shrubs. Excellent compositions can be made with Japanese Barberry, Red Twig Dogwood, Golden Bell, Upright Honeysuckle, Silver Thorn, Spirea Thunbergii, Spirea Van Houtii, Syringa, Viburnum, Weigelia, Witch Hazel, and Indian Currant. Another type of boundary planting might consist of low-branched trees, such as Linden, Dogwood, Pin Oak, Beech, Birch, Liquidambar, Chinese Cork Tree, Larch, Pines, and Hemlocks. These can be planted ten to twenty feet apart in an irregular line from one to three trees wide, with or without shrubs between.



Specimen of two year shrub, from cutting. Thrifty and vigorous. Effective results are only one year off, when such stock is utilized.



LILAC. These give May a reputation that Roses give June. Foliage frequently mildews, and the plants are usually thin at the base. Hence they are better used among other shrubs, without these failings.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

Privet Ibota, Pyramidal.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.	\$2 50	\$20 00	
5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.	5 00	45 00	
6 ft. high, 2½-4 ft. spr.	6 00	55 00	

Privet Ibota, Dome Shape.			
2 ft. high.	2 00	15 00	
3 ft. high.	3 00	25 00	

Arches of California Privet; Foliage within 2 ft. of centre with double iron frame.

7 ft. high, 6 ft. spr.	14 00	120 00	
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<i>Rhodotypus Kerrioides.</i>			
2 ft. high.	20	1 80	
3 ft. high.	25	2 00	
4 ft. high.	40	3 00	

Shad Bush. <i>Amelanchier Canadensis.</i>			
2 ft. high.	35	3 00	\$25 00

Silver Thorn. *Eleagnus umbellata.*

An excellent shrub for dry, sterile soils. Further praise is unnecessary as far as many Long Island planters are concerned. The foliage is silvery green and the red berries attract the birds all winter.

4 ft. high.	45	4 00	
5 ft. high.	60	5 00	

Snowberry. *Symphoricarpus racemosus.*

1 ft. high.	15	1 20	
1½ ft. high.	20	1 80	15 00
2 ft. high.	25	2 00	18 00
3 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr.	30	2 50	

Siberian Pea Tree. *Caragana arborescens.*

4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	75	6 00	
5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr.	1 00	7 50	



Our block of trained Privet, Standard or Bay Tree form, with straight stems and round heads, and the Pyramidal trained in conical shape. These are especially valuable as they do not demand winter storage like the Bay and do not require protection like the Box. We have been eight years training these, and regard them invaluable for formal gardens. We also offer Privet Arches for arching paths.



An everyday problem is here illustrated. Service drive, kitchen windows and drying yard, effectively and economically eliminated from the landscape and invisible from the entrance court. No. 1 Stephanandra; No. 2 Rhodotyus; No. 3 Purple Fringe (Preferably Upright Honeysuckle); No. 4 Norway Maple; No. 5 Barberry; No. 6 Spirea Van Houttii (recently thinned out); No. 7 Privet; No. 8 Forsythia.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS — Continued

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Spirea, Thunberg's. <i>Spirea Thunbergii</i> .			
1 ft. high.	\$ 20	\$1 80	\$15 00
1½ ft. high.	25	2 00	18 00
Spirea Bridal Wreath. <i>Spirea prunifolia</i> , var., <i>flore pleno</i> .			
1 ft. high.	15	1 00	8 00
1½-2 ft. high.	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.	30	2 50	20 00
4 ft. high.	35	3 00	25 00
Spirea Van Houttii.			
1½ ft. high.	15	1 20	10 00
2 ft. high.	25	2 00	18 00
3 ft. high.	30	2 50	20 00
Spirea <i>opulifolia</i> .			
5 ft. high.	40	2 50	20 00
Spirea Anthony Waterer. <i>Spirea Bumalda</i> .			
1-1½ ft. high.	25	1 80	15 00
2 ft. high.	30	2 00	18 00
3 ft. high.	35	3 00	25 00
Sumach, Shining. <i>Rhus copalina</i> .			
3-4 ft. high.	30	2 50	20 00
Sumach, Smooth. <i>Rhus glabra</i> .			
3-4 ft. high.	25	2 20	18 00
Sumach, Fragrant. <i>Rhus aromatica</i> .			
2 ft. high.	30	2 50	
Sweet-scented Shrub. <i>Calycanthus floridus</i> .			
1-1½ ft. high.	20	1 80	12 00
2 ft.	25	2 00	18 00



Specimen of one year shrub from cutting. These are decidedly economical. We offer such in Deutzia, Red Twig Dogwood, Forsythia, Upright Honeysuckle, Spirea, Syringa, Viburnum, and Weigelia.



A path is infinitely more attractive if interrupted with shrubs, unfolding secrets at every angle. Unseen objects are simultaneously hidden and privacy sustained. We have shrubs that will give this effect quickly. See Upright Honeysuckle, Buttonbush, Deutzia, Privet, Lilac, Syringa, Witch Hazel: *Viburnum*, *Weigelia*.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

Sweet Pepper Bush. <i>Clethra alnifolia</i> . Spikes of white flowers in July.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-2 ft. high.....	\$ 20	\$1 50	
2-3 ft. high.....	25	2 00	

Syringa (Mock Orange). *Philadelphus coronarius*.

1-2 ft. high.....	15	1 20	\$10 00
3-4 ft. high.....	25	2 00	18 00
5 ft. high.....	35	3 00	25 00
6 ft. high.....	50	4 00	

Syringa, *Philadelphus grandiflorus*. Pure white flowers in June.

1-1½ ft. high.....	15	1 20	10 00
2 ft. high.....	18	1 50	12 00
3 ft. high.....	20	1 80	15 00
4 ft. high.....	25	2 00	18 00
5 ft. high.....	35	3 00	25 00
6 ft. high.....	75	6 00	

Tamarisk. *Tamarix africana*.

2-3 ft. high.....	25	2 00	18 00
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Viburnums.

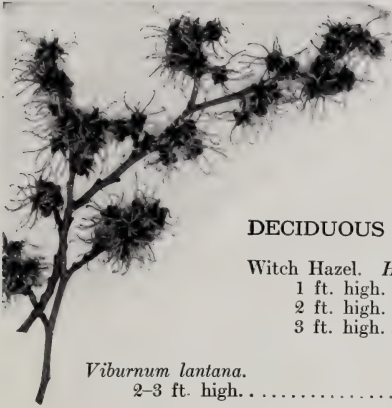
Almost indispensable in the formation of a good landscape. Healthy and vigorous in foliage, white flowers not over showy at various seasons followed by blue, black, and bright red berries. The Japanese Bush Cranberry, *Viburnum dilatatum*, is probably one of the least known, still one of the most valuable. Scarlet fruit in profusion from September on.

Viburnum dentatum.

1-1½ ft. high.....	15	1 20	10 00
2 ft. high.....	25	2 00	15 00

Viburnum molle; syn., *V. Nepalense*.

3 ft. high.....	30	2 50	20 00
4 ft. high.....	50	4 50	
5-6 ft. high.....	75	6 00	50 00



You will enjoy a whiff of spicy fragrance from this the middle of December. The yellow blossoms come out after severe frost. The next September the seeds shoot twenty feet. Try a branch in the house. We have big sturdy bushes six years old.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued.

Witch Hazel. *Hamamelis Virginiana*.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 ft. high.	\$ 15	\$1 20	\$10 00
2 ft. high.	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.	30	2 50	20 00

Viburnum lantana.

2-3 ft. high.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
	\$ 30	\$2 50	

Viburnum dilatatum.

2 ft. high.	40	3 00
3 ft. high.	50	4 00
4 ft. high.	1 00	8 50

Viburnum Opulus. High Bush Cranberry.

1-1½ ft. high.	15	1 20	
2 ft. high.	20	1 80	
3 ft. high.	25	2 00	\$18 00
4 ft. high.	50	4 00	35 00
5 ft. high.	75	6 00	

Viburnum Opulus, var., sterile. Common Snowball.

1½ ft. high.	15	1 20
2 ft. high.	25	2 00



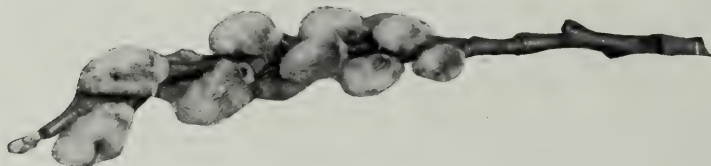
You would not suspect there was a service drive, and garden in back. This same group in May or June, would show a bank of bloom. However, healthy, vigorous foliage throughout the season is the main consideration. Possibly you have use for a similar planting. No. 1 is *Spirea Thunbergii*, graceful in foliage and attractive in flower. No. 2 is *Spirea Van Houttei*, the best of the *Spireas*. No. 3 is Small Leaf Linden giving stability and height. No. 4 is Lilac; Upright Honeysuckle or *Deutzia* might be more ideal as the foliage does not mildew. No. 5 is *Hydrangea*; possibly a little overshowy. *Viburnums* might preferably be used. No. 6 is *Rhodotypus*. No. 7 *Syringa*.



The white spot in the landscape is *Spirea Thunbergii*. This is one of the earliest white flowering shrubs. Its restful and pleasing foliage is well illustrated in the picture on page 11. The virtue of a landscape, however, is not proclaimed by this or any particular shrub, but by a careful design in masses, with bays and projections of varying height and a liberal area of lawn. Groups of Evergreens strengthen the landscape, especially in winter.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS — Continued

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
<i>Weigelia candida.</i> (White).			
3 ft. high.	\$ 25	\$2 00	
4 ft. high.	30	2 50	
<i>Weigelia florida rosea.</i>			
1 ft. high.	15	1 20	\$10 00
1½-2 ft. high.	20	1 80	15 00
3 ft. high.	25	2 00	
<i>Weigelia floribunda.</i>			
2 ft. high.	20	1 80	
3-4 ft. high.	30	2 50	
Willow, Japanese Pussy. <i>Salix multinervis.</i>			
2 ft. high.	30	2 50	20 00



PUSSY WILLOW. Always the first item in the garden diary. Too impatient to wait for spring, it bursts its silky catkins in February and March



Block of big shrubs planted six by six feet. The usual distance is three feet by one foot. These large shrubs are especially valuable for screening about the service court or planting around the foundation of a new house. Nothing settles a house in the landscape more quickly than big round masses of foliage in the harsh angle with the ground. A group of trees twenty-five feet high, such as we have in large quantity, will do it also, but the big shrubs will be needed to balance the composition.

Big Broad Bushy Shrubs

They are all specimens, seven years old, as thrifty plants as we have ever offered.

Don't confuse them with crowded, ill-shaped, left-over shrubs, the nurseryman usually discards. They are ideal for immediate screens, and if we figure correctly the cheapest screen for their height.

Forsythia Fortunei.

6-7 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.....

Each	Per 10
\$2 00	



VIBURNUM LANTANA. White flowers in May, followed by pink, red and black fruit, with the advancing season. Grows six feet.



WHITE SNOWBERRY. Waxy berries from September until frost. Locate a group in the edge of your shrubbery.



VIBURNUM DENTATUM. Unexcelled for healthy foliage and dense growth. Blue berries in September.

BIG BROAD BUSHY SHRUBS—Continued.

	Each	Per 10
Honeysuckle, Upright. 6-7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
<i>Spirea Van Houtii</i> . 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	1 50	
<i>Syringa</i> (Mock Orange). <i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> . 6-7 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	2 00	15 00
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> . 5-6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr.....	3 00	25 00
<i>Viburnum Lentago</i> . 5-6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr.....	3 00	
<i>Viburnum Molle</i> ; syn., <i>Nepalense</i> , see illustration p. 13. 5-7 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr.....	3 00	25 00
<i>Viburnum Tomentosum</i> . 5-6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	3 00	
<i>Weigelia Rosea</i> . 5-6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr.....	2 00	



UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE. Always admired for its pretty pink flowers and transparent red berries. It grows big and sturdy and is capable of constituting the backbone of shrub planting.

If you examine the Hicks Nurseries, you may come to these conclusions.

Trees that accurately fit the conditions where they are to be planted. Advice to discourage you from planting trees where they will not continue happy and beautiful.

Little trees, one to five years old, at low cost and in large quantities.

Trees of the usual sizes of highest possible quality with big system of fibrous feeding roots; broad, symmetrical tops, prices moderate in consideration of the high quality and system of growing them wide apart.

Larger trees fifteen to twenty-five years old that save you many years waiting. There are thousands to select from, trees twenty to forty feet high, twelve to twenty-five feet spread of branches and roots.

Our large tree-moving department for moving shade trees up to fifty feet high, forty feet spread of roots and tops; one and one-half feet in diameter.

Evergreens up to forty feet high.

November is the time to arrange for moving large evergreens this winter. Send for our pamphlets, showing carloads of Pines, fifteen feet high; Cedars, twenty-five feet high; and other evergreens, we can supply from our nursery or the collecting fields; and big evergreens we can move in your vicinity.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA. The one with small, scented flowers in August. It delights to ramble over any unsightly object, bank, fence, or trellis. When in bloom it has little competition among vines.

Vines

The value of a vine lies not so much in its ability to accomplish certain results, but rather the short time required to do it. For subduing the bald aspect of buildings and walls, they are the sole means. Poles, Trellises, Poultry wires, tennis backstops, are magically transformed to objects of attraction. Steep banks can be kept from washing by a tangle of Ivy, Clematis, Roses and Wisteria, and what could be prettier? Frequently it is difficult to get plants to grow where shade is dense. This is quickly solved by the use of appropriate vines. Areas in shrubby borders can be appropriately devoted to masses of vines. Nature gives many hints for effective uses. The hedge rows, old rail fences, dead trees, rocks, are some of the prettiest objects in her composition, made so by the beautiful draperies and festoons of the Ivies. These same vistas with their fall coloring, have undoubtedly already left their impression. Often the dusty roadside is rendered beautiful by the wild array of vines. It is possible to use Virginia Creeper and Honey-suckle with confidence.

Bitter Sweet, Japanese. *Celastrus articulata*.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-3 ft. high.....	\$ 25	\$2 00	
4-5 ft. high.....	30	2 50	

Dutchman's Pipe. *Aristolochia Siph.*

2-3 ft. high.....	50	4 00	
5 ft. high.....	75	6 00	

Clematis paniculata.

6-12 in. high.....	15	1 20	10 00
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Euonymus radicans. Narrow-leaved.

6-12 in. high.....	20	1 25	10 00
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Euonymus radicans, vegetus. Broad-leaved

4-6 in. high.....	20	1 80	15 00
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Euonymus radicans. If some one would establish a popular name for this hardy evergreen vine, it would become as popular as Japanese Ivy. It is hardy where English Ivy gets the foliage browned or the branches killed back. Plant it in the woods, along foundation walls, fences, and in shady corners. *Euonymus vegetus*. One conspicuous lack of Long Island landscape is evergreens. This vine will make many a dull spot look cheerful in winter,

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japanese. *Lonicera Japonica*, var., *Halleana*.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-3 ft. high (\$60 per 1000).....	\$ 10	\$ 90	\$8 00

Ivy, Japanese or Boston. *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*, syn., *Veitchi*.

6-12 in. high.....	15	1 20	10 00
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Matrimony Vine. *Lycium*.

3 ft. high.....	20	1 80	
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Virginia Creeper. *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

1-1½ ft. high.....	15	1 20	10 00
2-3 ft. high.....	20	1 80	

Wisteria, Chinese. *Wisteria Chinensis*; syn., *Kraunhia*

2-3 ft. high.....	25	2 00	
4-6 ft. high.....	50	4 00	



HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE. A vine valuable for almost any purpose, porch, trellis, fences, banks, dry ground, or shade. Our stock permits a wholesale use. Plant it on banks 4 ft. apart.



BOSTON IVY. The most in demand for covering rocks, foundations, walls, etc. Gorgeous in the fall.



A ROSE BED is not an unreasonable ambition. Prepare the soil to a depth of eighteen inches by digging in well-rotted horse or cow manure; cultivate freely during the summer; bank the earth around the plants for the winter, and cover with leaves. Apply manure liberally.

entwine, no waste portion of ground for them to carpet, then grow them for their own beauty of flower and vigorous healthy foliage.

The following are almost entirely free from leaf troubles or winter-killing

Dorothy Perkins.....	Large clusters, double pink, healthy.
Farquhar.....	Bright, double pink, vigorous, glossy foliage.
Hiawatha.....	Single, bright crimson, vigorous, free flowering.
Lady Gay.....	Similar to Dorothy Perkins, possibly slightly deeper.
Pink Roamer.....	Single, pink, with bright stamens.
Ruby Queen.....	Double, deep pink, borne singly.
White Dorothy Perkins.....	Same as Dorothy Perkins, except color.
Crimson Rambler.....	Exceedingly hardy and vigorous. Frequently mildews.
Yellow Rambler.....	Cream when open, spicy, foliage glossy.
Prairie Rose.....	Single pink, in clusters. Foliage glossy.
Wichuraiana.....	Single white, golden stamens, glossy, bright foliage.

ROSA RUGOSA

Here is something you can plant at the edge of the ocean besides Privet. You will also find it satisfactory and appropriate among shrubbery, on road banks and in situations where high cultivation must be denied. These are worth planting for their dense, dark green, healthy foliage alone. The single and double, white and pink flowers, succeeded by red fruits an inch in diameter are additional features. Cut back every two or three years to keep compact.

		Each	Per 10	Per 100
Rosa Rugosa Rubra.....	Single red.	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
Rosa Rugosa Alba.....	Single white.			

SPRAYING ROSES

For green fly or aphs and other sucking insects, whaleoil soap (1 lb. to 8 gals.) just before the leaves open and every twenty days to July first.

Mildew and black spot; Bordeaux mixture, diluted one half strength, once a month. For mildew; powdered sulphur. Rose bug; hand picking in the early morning.

Roses

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Hybrid Perpetual Roses.....	\$ 30	\$2 50	\$20 00

Do not use these with the anticipation of continuous blooming. They produce abundant bloom in June, but only occasional blossoms during the summer. Every spring they should be cut back from one half to two thirds, and are better if given slight protection during the winter. Manure heavily and keep the ground loose all summer.

Anna de Diesbach.....	Carmine, large fragrant, vigorous.
Baron de Bronstetten.....	Maroon, fragrant, large and full.
Baroness Rothschild.....	Delicate pink, large and full.
Clio.....	Flesh pink clusters, free blooming.
Francois Levet.....	Red, vigorous, free blooming.
Frau Karl Druschki.....	Pure white, prolific vigorous.
Gen. Jacqueminot.....	Crimson, large, abundant, fragrant.
Jules Margottin.....	Carmine, luxuriant foliage.
Madam Gabriel Luizet.....	Pink, beautiful, slightly fragrant.
Magna Charta.....	Pink, large fragrant.
Mrs. John Laing.....	Pink, large, very hardy.
Paul Neyron.....	Pink, very large, free blooming.

Climbing and Trailing Roses.....	30	2 50	20 00
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If you have no shrubbery for these to clamber over, no bank for them to cover, no tree-trunks for them to climb up, no fence for them to ramble on, no retaining wall for them to fall over, no arbors, arches, or pergolas for them to



CLIMBING ROSE. Meets almost as many demands as the Honeysuckle or Clematis. In fact, the thoughtful planter uses them all, and has a beautiful landscape, the whole season.

Hardy Garden Flowers



ROSA RUGOSA. For seashore, banks, among shrubbery, in groups, etc., large single and double flowers followed by red hips one inch in diameter. Dark green, leathery leaves.

Do your grounds look sombre during September and October? A few moments in this department will show you how it is possible to make the premises vie with spring in its rich display of color, in fact, there need be no period without its wealth and variety of bloom. Possibly the ecstasy of decorating the home with flowers fresh from the garden has never been a reality. Or you may be alert for improved varieties or rare shades. We are situated to help you in either case. Plant now! In November the beds or border should be mulched with eight inches of leaves (those you usually burn), or very light strawy manure. This mulch can be kept in place by chicken wire, limbs, or a light layer of soil.

Our plants are all field-grown, and are nearly all large clumps, larger than usually sold. Note also the low prices at which they are offered. This permits their use in large quantities for naturalizing, cover planting, and large groups in shrubberies. Lower rates on large quantities of our selection.

The list we offer is carefully selected. We aim to grow only the best of each species, and have eliminated, as far as possible, undesirable colors; for we wish our patrons to feel that they can be sure of obtaining the effects desired.

Nothing can be more old-fashioned or lovelier than a garden in July filled with the tall spires of single Hollyhocks in the beautiful shades which we offer. Special attention has been given to securing the best colors. Our mixture is delightful, and the separate colors, so rarely found, are also offered; the crimson and the pink in quantity.

We offer a few single named varieties raised from English seed of the newest varieties, such as Wearne Wyche, Rosy Morn, Whistler, Field of War, Cadbury, etc., at 30c each, \$2.50 per 10. Set of 10 varieties, \$2.75.

Those starred are especially adapted for cutting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
*Achillea ptarmica fl. pl., "The Pearl".....	\$ 10	\$ 90	\$ 8 00
Althea rosea. Hollyhock, single, mixed colors.....	15	1 25	10 00
Althea double. Double Hollyhock, mixed colors.....	20	1 75	15 00

Alyssum, pumila, Saxatile Compactum. For use back of low border plants such as Iris and Moss pinks this should be used lavishly.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Alyssum saxatile compactum. Golden Tuft.....	\$ 10	\$ 90	\$ 8 00
Anchusa Italica. Dropmore Variety. Blue, 5-6 ft...	25	2 00	15 00

It is surprising how few know it. It never fails to excite admiration. It is the bluest flower we have. The summer sky appears faded in comparison. It occupies the period prior to Delphinium and Veronica, and blooms more abundantly. We have anticipated a large demand and propagated accordingly.

Anemone Japonica, var., alba. Japanese Windflower			
White.....	15	1 25	12 00
A. Japonica, var. Whirlwind.....	15	1 25	12 00
A. Japonica, var. "Queen Charlotte" Silvery pink.	15	1 25	12 00
Aquilegia, var. Chrysantha. Golden Columbine.			
Yellow.....	15	1 25	10 00
A. var. Cœrulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Blue and white.....	15	1 25	10 00
A. var. Helenæ. Blue and white.....	15	1 25	10 00
A. Nivea grandiflora. Long spurred white.....	15	1 25	10 00
Aranis Alpina. Alpine Rock Cress. White.....	15	1 25	8 00

Aquilegia. The grace of the long spurred Columbines is indispensable as a combination with the statelier iris.

A. Fine mixed.....	10	90	7 00
Armeria plantaginea. Thrift. Sea Pink. Rose pink.	10	80	5 00
Aster.....	15	1 25	
A. Novae-Belgii, var. Perry's Pink. Pink.....	15	1 25	8 00
A. Novae-Belgii, var. Top Sawyer Parma-Violet.....	15	1 25	8 00
A. Tataricus. Blue.....	15	1 25	8 00
A. sub-cœruleus.....	15	1 25	8 00

Bellis Perennis. English Daisy.....	10	80	5 00
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SINGLE HOLLYHOCK. Tall and stately. The double forms appear like roses along the stem.



AQUILEGIA. With long stems and such fascinating flowers, the temptation to cut for bouquets is irresistible.

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued.

Campanula persicifolia grandiflora. Bell Flower	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Blue and white.....	\$ 15	\$1 25	\$10 00

This is one of the best and most vigorous of the Campanulas. We offer a very large stock of fine heavy plants which will make a great show the first season.

C. medium. Canterbury Bells. Blue, pink and white.....	15	1 25	10 00
C. Carpatica. Carpathian Harebell. Blue and white.....	15	1 25	8 00
Clematis recta. White.....	15	1 25	10 00

Chrysanthemum, Pompon:

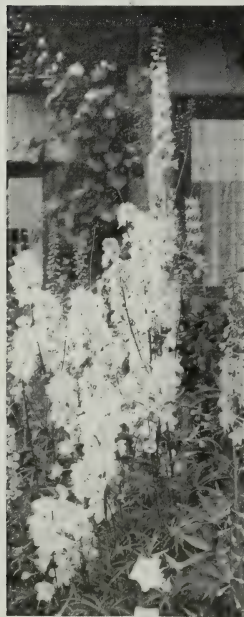
Myer's Perfection. Pure white anemone flowered.....	10	90	6 00
Anna Mary. Cream white, shaded pink. Button.....	10	90	6 00
St. Iloria. Silvery rose, quilled petals.....	10	90	6 00
Oban. Silver pink, full anemone centre.....	10	90	6 00
Rhoda. Pink, shaded white. Button.....	10	90	6 00
Julia Lagravere. Crimson maroon.....	10	90	6 00
Sylvia. Scarlet-bronze. Tall.....	10	90	6 00
Alice Cary. Pure yellow. Button.....	10	90	6 00
Urith. Bronze, tipped yellow.....	10	90	6 00

*Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. Yellow.....	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Convallaria majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley.....	\$ 15	\$1 25	\$8 00
	10	80	5 00

The low price at which this is offered permits its use in large quantities, and the clumps we send out can be divided to make small plants. There are many places where it is appropriate as a cover plant.

*Delphinium. Larkspur. Formosum, dark blue.....	15	1 25	10 00
D. grandiflorum, var. Chinense. Gentian blue.....	15	1 25	10 00
D. Gold Medal Hybrids. Shades of blue, mostly light.....	15	1 25	10 00
*D. Kelway's Choice Show. Mixed.....	25	2 00	15 00

We have a large stock of this grown from Kelway's seed. Very lovely shades.



DELPHINIUM. Makes the border or garden a deluge of blue of most exquisite hues.

*Dianthus. Hardy Pinks, White Reserves, Her Majesty and Mrs. Simkins. Pure white, clove scented.....	10	90	8 00
Dianthus Latifolius atrococcineus. (Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William.) Crimson. Excellent for bedding, blooming all the season.			

D. Chinensis. China Pinks. Crimson and salmon.....	10	90	8 00
*D. Barbatus. Sweet William. Pink, white and crimson.	10	90	9 00
Dicentra spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. Pink.....	15	1 25	10 00
Digitalis. Foxglove, var. gloxiniflora. Rose colored.....	15	1 25	8 00
D. Purewhite (\$60.00 per M).	15	1 25	8 00

Digitalis. This stately plant is very showy in the garden and is equally appropriate for naturalizing among trees and shrubs.

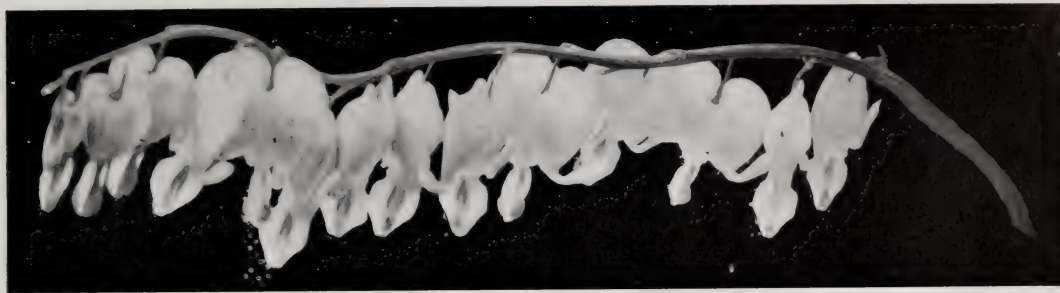
Funkia. Plantain Lily. Day Lily in variety.....	15	1 25	8 00
*Gaillardia grandiflora. Blanket flower. Yellow, vermilion, and crimson.....	15	1 25	8 00

There is no plant in the garden to which one may go with more confidence of always finding good cut-flowers than to this. The stems are long and the rich bronze, red and yellow flowers will harmonize with most interiors.

Hemerocallis. Yellow Day Lily, var. Dumortierii.....	Each	Per 10	Per 100
*Heliopsis laevis, var. Pitcheriana. Yellow.....	15	1 25	8 00
*Helianthus rigidus, var. Miss Mellish. Yellow.....	15	1 25	10 00
*Gypsophylla paniculata. Baby's Breath.....	51	1 25	10 00



LILY OF THE VALLEY. Ours are good clumps. Try them in that shady corner where so few things will thrive.



BLEEDING HEART. Seemingly created for children to dissect, forming miniature bunnies, bellows, slippers, etc.

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
H. flava. Lemon Lily. Yellow.....	\$ 15	\$1 25	\$ 8 00
H. florham. Yellow.....	20	1 75	15 00
H. Thunbergii. Thunberg's Day Lily.....	15	1 25	8 00
Heuchera sanguinea. Coral Bells.....	15	1 25	10 00
Hibiscus Moscheutos. Mallow.....	15	1 25	10 00
Hypericum Moserianum. Gold Flower. St. Johnswort.....	15	1 25	10 00
Iberis. Hardy Candytuft, var. sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. White.....	15	1 25	8 00

Iris Germanica. German Iris. Fleur-de-lis:

Nothing ever discourages this species and its site always looks well in the garden, even after flowering. The variety *Walnerii* is a light blue variety which we offer at low rates and recommend for planting both in ordinary soils among shrubbery and in damp situations.

Purple King. Rich, deep, velvety, purple.....	25	2 00	
Spectabilis. Light and deep violet-purple.....	15	1 25	
Walnerii. Light blue (\$60 per M).....	15	1 25	8 00
Pallida Dalmatica. Lavender blue.....	25	2 00	18 00



CAMPANULA. Give an unbroken area of bloom, and lend dignity to any garden.



PLANTAIN LILY. Adapted for beds, borders, and shrubbery. Healthy foliage and handsome flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Queen of May. Soft lilac, almost pink.....	\$ 15	\$1 25	
Cengialti. S. Lavender blue. F. Violet blue.....	15	1 25	
Maori King. S. Golden yellow, F. Velvety crimson.....	25	2 00	
Honorabilis. S. Golden. F. Rich brown.....	15	1 25	
Dr. Bernice. S. Coppery bronze. F. Velvety crimson.....	25	2 00	
Jaquesiana. S. Bright coppery crimson. F. Maroon.....	15	1 25	
Bridesmaid. S. White, shaded lavender. F. Lavender.....	25	2 00	
Madam Chereau. White, frilled blue.....	15	1 25	\$10 00
Mrs. H. Darwin. S. Pure white. F. White and violet.....	15	1 25	
Iris Florentina. Orris Root. White suffused lilac.....	15	1 25	10 00

I. pumila hybrida:

This is one of the welcome flowers of early spring. It is one of the first Iris to bloom and is the most showy flower of its season. Fine for edging.

Cyanea. Satiny blue-purple (\$60 per M).....	15	1 00	8 00
Florida. Sulphur yellow.....	15	1 00	8 00
I. Siberica orientalis. Siberian Iris. Blue.....	15	1 00	8 00
I. Kämpferi. Japanese Iris: pure white.....	25	2 00	15 00
Anna Christ. Pale lavender. Three petaled.....	25	2 00	15 00
Victor. White, veined violet-purple.....	25	2 00	15 00
Blue Jay. Sky blue.....	25	2 00	15 00
Blue Danube. Indigo Blue.....	25	2 00	15 00
Helene von Siebold. Reddish, veined white.....	25	2 00	15 00
Paragon. Royal purple, marked orange.....	25	2 00	15 00
Kniphofia tritoma. Red Hot Poker Plant. Orange, scarlet and yellow.....	15	1 25	10 00
Liatris pycnostachya. Kansas Gay Feather.....	15	1 25	8 00
L. spicata. Devils Bit.....	15	1 25	8 00



IRIS. Almost as rich as the orchid. By using the Pumila Hybrids, German. and Japanese varieties, you have iris for eight weeks.

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
<i>L. latifolia alba</i> , var. "The Pearl," White.	\$ 15	\$ 1 25	\$ 10 00
<i>Lavendula vera</i> . Lavender.	15	1 25	10 00
<i>Lespedeza Sieboldi</i> ; syn. <i>Desmodium punduli-</i>			
<i>florum</i> . Magenta-pink.	20	1 50	12 00
<i>L. Sieboldi alba</i> . Pure white.	25	2 00	
<i>Latris pycnostachya</i> . Kansas Gay Feather.			
Light rosy-purple.	15	1 25	8 00
<i>L. spicata</i> . Devils Bit. Clear purple.	15	1 25	8 00
<i>L. speciosum album</i> . White.	25	1 75	
<i>L. speciosum rubrum</i> . Deep pink.	15	1 25	10 00
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> . Cardinal flower. Crimson. .	15	1 25	10 00
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> . Lupine. Blue.	15	1 25	10 00
Lupine should be planted in quantity, especially the pure white.			
<i>L. polyphyllus</i> , var. <i>albus</i> . White.	15	1 25	
<i>Lychnis chalcidonica</i> . Lamp Flower. London			
Pride. Orange-scarlet.	15	1 00	8 00
<i>L. Viscaria</i> fl. pl. German Catchfly. Double			
rosy-red.	15	1 25	8 00

This can be used for carpet-bedding because of its even and intense color. When out of flower it is a particularly attractive clump of grass-like foliage.

Monarda didyma. Bee Balm. Oswego Tea.

"Cambridge Scarlet" 15 1 25 10 00

Montbretia Crocosmaeflora. Orange or vermillion. 30 2 25

Myosotis. Forget-me-not. Blue. 10 90 8 00



HELIANTHUS. If they illuminate the garden in sunlight they cannot help but illuminate the interior on dull days. Long stems and long season, July to October.



HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA or yellow day-lily a beautiful, sweet scented flower that is found in every good garden.

Narcissus incomparabilis. Star Daffodil. Single yellow Each Per 10 Per 100
(\$6 00 per M. \$50 per 10M) \$ 15 \$ 75

N. poeticus. Poet's Narcissus. Fragrant, pure white
(\$7 per M) 15 75

These clumps can be planted from our Nursery even when in flower. In the early spring when they are in bloom is the time to send us an order for a few thousand to be planted in September. They may be dotted through the grass. The simplest way to plant them is with a sharp stick.

**Oenothera fruticosa*, var. *Youngii*. Yellow. 15 1 25



PEONY. They reward you annually without toil or effort. The immense blooms are very decorative.

Paeonia Sinensis. Peony.

Within the last half century wonderful improvements have been made in the Peony, and to-day for size, beautiful coloring and fragrance no hardy garden plant surpasses it. The roots may be planted any time from the middle of August until the ground freezes, and very early in the spring before growth has advanced too far. Spring-planted Peonies will not bloom the first summer and typically perfect blossoms are not produced till the second or third year. June.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
PEONIA, FESTIVA MAXIMA. White; early. An enormous snow-white.....	\$ 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
MADAM CROUSSE. White; midseason. One of the finest pure whites.....	50	4 50	40 00
COURONNE D'OR. Crown of Gold. White; very late; large, imbricated petals interspersed with golden stamens; very beautiful.....	75	6 50	60 00
QUEEN VICTORIA; syn., WHITLEY. White; early midseason. Opens flesh-white, changing to pure white.....	25	2 00	18 00
DELICATISSIMA. Clear, delicate pink centre, shading lighter. A free bloomer; very fragrant..	75	6 50	60 00
TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE. Pink; late; imbricated petals of soft flesh-pink..	75	6 50	60 00
HUMEI CARNEA. Large, cinnamon-scented flower of clear cherry-pink.....	25	2 00	
FELIX CROUSSE. Late midseason; one of the finest brilliant reds. Glowing with ruby-flame-colored centre.....	75	6 50	60 00
RUBRA SUPERBA, RICHARDSON'S. Crimson; late; brilliant, velvety, deep crimson. Very fragrant.....	50	4 50	40 00
DELACHEI. Crimson-purple; late midseason; of a velvety amaranth shade,....	50	4 50	40 00
OFFICINALIS RUBRA FL. PL. The true old-fashioned Peony. Deep crimson.....	30	2 50	20 00
P. OFFICINALIS FL. PL. Which decorated our grandmothers' gardens. It blooms about two weeks before other Peonies, and differs in that the foliage dies down in midsummer and should, therefore, be so planted that other flowers will cover the same space later. Deep crimson.			
JAPANESE SINGLE PEONIES. Pure white; yellow stamens.....	75	6 50	
PEONIA MOUTAN. Tree Peony. A dwarf shrub, bearing immense flowers.....	1 00	9 00	
PAPAVER ORIENTALE. Oriental Poppy. For gorgeous display of intense vermilion or scarlet nothing rivals the great Poppies, frequently 8 inches across and borne on stems 3 feet high.	15	1 25	10 00
PAPAVER NUDICAULE. Iceland Poppy. A charming flower which blooms all summer and especially in early spring and autumn. Beautiful shades of white, primrose, lemon, fawn, to orange. An excellent cut flower.			
P. NUDICAULE. Iceland Poppy. White, orange, and scarlet flowers.....	15	1 00	8 00
PENTSTEMON BARBATUS, var. Torreyi. Scarlet.....	15	1 25	8 00



Used in variety, Phlox make the garden glow for a period of two months. With Iris, Helianthus and Chrysanthemums the season is practically covered. White Phlox and Lilies are rich and harmonious.

Phlox

We are proud of our varieties. The new Phloxes are so beautiful, and so varied in exquisitely delicate shadings, that there seems no excuse for the grower who continues to offer a long list plentifully sprinkled with rose-magenta, rose-mauve, rosy-lilac, and many less explicit descriptions, much to the mystification of the amateur who is trying to select a few harmonious shades. There are many indifferent, freaky or washy shades even in the best lists we have studied, which should not be offered. We offer none of the abhorred magenta. Our study and testing has been tireless and comprehensive. Each of the varieties offered below is distinct and the best of its color that we have seen. For color harmony consult us.

WHITE

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
INDEPENDENCE. Tall. Early White.....	\$ 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
QUEEN. Tall. White.....	15	1 25	10 00
SONNENKIND. Medium. Rose pink (\$50 per M).....	15	1 25	10 00
BERANGER. Dwarf. White, suffused rose-pink, red eye.....	15	1 25	10 00

SALMON-PINK

LUMINEAUX. Tall. A splendid, late-flowering, salmon-pink shading lighter toward the centre, with darker eye. A charming color. Flowers large.....	15	1 25	10 00
ELIZABETH CAMPBELL. New. A soft salmon shading to white in the centre with a touch of red at the eye. An unusual shade.....	30	2 50	20 00
WOLFGANG VON GOETHE. Medium. Deep salmon-rose with large white centre.....	15	1 25	10 00
L'EVENEMENT. Dwarf. An even, bright salmon of satiny texture, with a showy blue-purple eye.....	15	1 25	10 00

The above four varieties are all distinctly different and together are charming. They harmonize perfectly, and may be safely planted with the white, scarlet, orange, and red varieties of our list.

SCARLET AND ORANGE-RED

GEORGE A. STROHLEIN. Brilliant orange-scarlet with blood-red eye.....	20	1 75	15 00
MATADOR. Medium. Large flowers of bright orange-red with cherry centre.....	15	1 25	10 00
COQUELICOT. Dwarf. Orange-scarlet with crimson eye.....	15	1 25	10 00
GENERAL VAN HEUTSZ. New. Brilliant salmon-red with white centres.....	15	1 25	10 00

RED TO BRONZE-RED

R. P. STRUTHERS. Tall. This is an excellent bright red, the flowers borne in open panicles much branched. A very vigorous, long-flowering variety.....	15	1 25	10 00
FERNAND CORTEZ. Tall. Very large flowers of deep crimson, overlaid with coppery bronze; a fine, strong grower.....	15	1 25	10 00

LAVENDER-PINK AND ROSE-VIOLET WITH WHITE CENTRE

L'ESPERANCE. Dwarf. Light lavender-pink, with large white eye.....	15	1 25	10 00
EDMOND ROSTAND. Large trusses of reddish violet flowers with a large, white, star-shaped centre.....	15	1 25	10 00
PHLOX. Mixed.....	10	90	8 00
P. suffruticosa. Early flowering. Miss Lingard, white, with pale pink eye.....	20	1 75	15 00
P. subulata. Moss pink. Alba. Pure white (\$50 per M).....	10	80	6 00
Lilacina. Light lilac (\$50 per M).....	10	80	6 00
Pink. An excellent pink (\$50 per M).....	10	80	6 00
Physostegia Virginica. False Dragon Head. Pink and white.....	15	1 25	10 00
Platycodon grandiflorum. Chinese Bellflower. Blue and white.....	15	1 25	10 00
Primula. Primrose. One of the most charming of the early spring flowers.....	15	1 25	8 00
P. elatior. Oxslip. Yellow, crimson, bronze.....	15	1 25	8 00
P. vulgaris. Canary yellow.....	15	1 25	8 00
P. Polyanthus. Invincible Giant.....	20	1 75	15 00
P. Munstead Strain.....	20	1 75	15 00
P. Pure white.....	20	1 75	15 00
Pyrethrum hybridum, double.....	20	1 75	15 00
P. hybridum, single.....	15	1 25	10 00

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Rudbeckia laciniata. Golden Glow.....	\$15	\$1 00	\$6 00
R. purpurea. Giant Purple Cone-flower.....	15	1 25	10 00
Salvia azurea, var. grandiflora. Meadow Sage. Blue.....	15	1 25	10 00
Sedum acre. Stonecrop. Wall Pepper. Yel- low.....	10	50	3 00
S. spectabilis. Stonecrop. Japanese Live-for- ever. Rosy-red.....	15	1 25	10 00
Spirea Japonica. Astilbe Japonica. White....	15	1 25	
S. Kamschatka or Gigantea. Cream white.....	25	2 00	
S. palmata, var. elegans. Silvery-pink.....	15	1 25	
Statice latifolia. Great Sea Lavender. Blue- purple.....	15	1 25	
Stokesia Cyanea. Cornflower. Stokes' Aster (\$60 M).....	15	1 25	8 00

This new plant is rapidly becoming popular, and those who do not have it should not delay. There are never enough blue flowers for cutting, and this is very welcome.

S. alba. Pure white.....	15	1 25	8 00
Thermopsis Caroliniana. Yellow.....	15	1 25	
Thymus serpyllum, var. citriodorus. Lemon thyme.....	15	1 25	
Tradescantia Virginica. Spiderwort. Blue or white.....	15	1 25	
Valeriana officinalis. Garden Heliotrope.....	15	1 25	10 00
Veronica longifolia subsessilis. Blue Jay Flower. Blue.....			
Vinca Minor. Trailing Blue Myrtle or Periwinkle.....			

Both the blue and the white should be used extensively as cover planting in shady places.

V. minor, var. alba. White (Above is \$60 M).....	20	1 75	15 00
V. minor plena. Double purple.....	20	1 75	15 00
Yucca filamentosa. Adams Needle. White, 2 yrs. trans.....	25	2 00	15 00



STOKESIA. Not every flower will bloom until frost. This one does and starts in June.



A garden where flowers are more important than the design. Have you not a piece of land you wish to make into a flower garden this fall?



PEACH ORCHARD. Probably one of the greatest hindrances to successful fruit raising is lack of cultivation. Plant vegetables between the rows and the trees are more apt to receive attention.

FRUITS

How to Start and Maintain a Home Orchard

You can have fruit in about eighteen months with Peaches and small fruits, and four to six years with Pears and Apples. You can gain but little by getting larger trees. Few, if any, are obtainable from nurserymen. You have got to establish the trees on your place before they will bear fruit, and it will take as long with a tree 8 ft high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter as with a tree 4 or 5 feet high and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Commercial growers find they get results just as quickly with even smaller trees. The important question is, not when you can get the first fruit, but when you can get the first peck of fruit from a tree.

Dwarf Apples and Dwarf Pears are grafted on roots which retard the growth and induce earlier bearing. However the advantage is slight except on very limited areas under high culture, and Long Island is not yet so crowded as to make the practice necessary.

Varieties for Long Island have been carefully tested in this establishment for the past sixty years. Like the size of the tree planted, the variety is less important than the cultivation. We have selected varieties which we consider good for home use on Long Island to cover the season.

The cultivation is 90 per cent. of the work in having fruit, pruning and spraying the balance. Many fruit trees fail to reach satisfactory development because they are set in the grass and let alone, or there is a little circle kept free of grass; this is only a fraction of the root-area. Extensive experiments in England and elsewhere show that grass appears to have a deleterious influence on fruit trees greater than the amount of food required. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that satisfactory orchards are plowed, harrowed or cultivated two or three times a month during the summer. The latter half of the summer may be devoted to the growing of crimson clover or hairy vetch to be plowed under the next year for manure. The value of cultivating is not primarily to kill weeds, but to conserve moisture and aerate the soil, helping the bacteria to make the plant-food available. The dust-mulch, to hold moisture, is especially essential on Long Island because of the porous subsoil.

The way to start a fruit orchard for home use is to plant the trees in rows 15 to 30 feet apart, and cultivate them with a horse so as to stir the surface soil 3 inches deep once every ten days from April to August or September. If you plant them in grass, you may plan to keep a circle around each tree cultivated, but it will not be done thoroughly by hand. The circle will not be wide enough, the ground will be scraped $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep once in three weeks, just enough to keep away the weeds. The soil will become baked and hard, allowing the ground to dry rapidly.

Planting.—In planting, cut off bruised and broken roots, dig a hole wide enough to spread out the roots, and pack

FRUITS—Continued

the earth firmly. Cut back the top severely, nearly or quite to a bare pole. Let new branches start out to form the new framework of the tree close to the ground and avoid having them opposite because they are more liable to split when heavily laden. Many fruit trees die because the full top is left on and the roots cannot support it. Few have the courage to prune because they think they are throwing away a year's growth.

Pruning.—Pruning fruit trees is a practical subject for large commercial growers. For the home orchard it is of less importance. Keep the trees headed low, so they may be thoroughly sprayed. Keep the tops open so that the sunlight reaches all parts of the foliage and gives the fruit a good color. Head back Peach trees to keep them so that the limbs will not be long and break down. Thin out the fruit in early summer to improve the size and flavor.

With Raspberries and Blackberries, cut out the old wood after the fruit has ripened, cut out all the young suckers as they appear during the summer except a few for next year's bearing, and cut these back during the summer to keep them from getting too high.

With Currants and Gooseberries, trim out a few of the oldest branches.

With Grapes, cut back every winter, leaving 2 to 4 buds about every foot along the arms, and when the arms get old and rough, replace with a young shoot. Spray Grapes several times during the summer with Bordeaux mixture to keep off mildew and rot. Put paper bags over the young clusters to keep off fungus, and keep away the birds."



The new way of growing fruit is to plant dwarfs trained on trellises. No tall ladders to climb, easy to prune, spray, and pick the fruit.



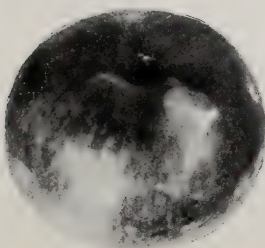
It takes courage to properly prune a newly set tree. The tree will be larger and bear earlier if severely cut back. Cut apple trees back like picture and peach trees to a cane. The two principal causes of dead trees are lack of pruning and lack of water. Conserve water by cultivating the ground 3 inches deep once in two weeks.

APPLES

Do not veto planting apples because you must wait two or three years. They will be sure to repay you for waiting.

Varieties starred can be supplied in dwarf form. Plant 10–15 feet apart.

Early Harvest.....	Yellow, acid. Late July and early August.
*Yellow Transparent.....	Earliest apple. Yellow, acid. July 20.
*Red Astrachan.....	Red, sour. August. Excellent dessert.
Sweet Bough.....	Yellow, sweet. July and August.
Duchess of Oldenburg.....	Yellow streaked, juicy, acid. August 15.
*Gravenstein.....	Yellow streaked. August and September.
Wealthy.....	Dark red, sub-acid. October–November.
	Bears early.
Fall Pippin.....	Yellow, acid. October–November.
*McIntosh.....	Red, acid. September.
Fameuse.....	Crimson, acid. November.
Newtown Pippin.....	Dull green, delicious flavor. January–May.
Roxbury Russet.....	Russet, sub-acid. January–May.
*Baldwin.....	Red, juicy and rich. November–April.
Spitzenburg.....	Red, spicy. Good keeper.
R. I. Greening.....	Green, rich, sub-acid. November–February.
Smokehouse.....	Red and yellow, juicy aromatic. October–January.
Transcendent (Crab).....	Yellow, red cheek. September.



APPLE. Bright, clean fruit is the reward for the proper care. Feed your trees, cultivate often and spray, and get your dividends in a better harvest

Apples, 5–7 ft. high.....	Each, \$.75	Per 10, \$6.00	Per 100, \$50.00
Apples, Dwarf.....	.75	6.00	50.00

PEARS

Those starred succeed especially as dwarfs and require little or no pruning. Their use is commended where areas are limited or early fruiting is an important consideration. They can be planted as close as ten feet.

Oxband's Summer.....	Yellow, sweet. August.
*Clapps Favorite.....	Yellow, red cheek. Valuable. August.
*Bartlett.....	Yellow, red cheek. August-September.
Sheldon.....	Russet, coarse, fine flavor. September-October.
Seckel.....	Brown, sweet and juicy. September-October.
*Duchess d' Angouleme.....	Yellow, large, buttery. October-November.
*Anjou.....	Green and russet, rich and buttery. October-November.
Winter Nellis.....	Russet, rich, sprightly. November-December.
Price, 5-6 ft. high.....	Each, \$0.50 Per 10, \$4.00 Per 100, \$35.00

PEACHES

Peaches planted in the fall in certain locations may freeze back to the trunk. Really, this is not serious. They should be cut back that far, anyway, but few have the courage to do it. Ripening about in order named.

Carman.....	Large, white, spicy. July.
Belle of Georgia.....	Large, white, firm, delicious. August.
Champion.....	Large, white, juicy. August.
Mountain Rose.....	Medium, white, prolific. August.
Crawford's Early.....	Large, yellow. September.
Old Mixon.....	White. Excellent for canning. September.
Stephens Rarieripe.....	Large, red skin, flesh white. October.
Elberta.....	Large, yellow, juicy and fine flavor.
Crawfords Late.....	Large, yellow, red at the stone.
Stump the World.....	White, juicy and high flavored.
Chairs Choice.....	Large yellow, firm, good quality.
Globe.....	Large, yellow, sweet and delicious.
Price, 4-6 ft. high, 1 year....	Each, \$0.25 Per 10, \$2.00 Per 100, \$18.00

PLUMS

Those starred are Japanese Plums, peculiarly early and productive, but not always equal to the European Plums in quality. They are inclined to over-bear, remedied by proper pruning or thinning of fruit.

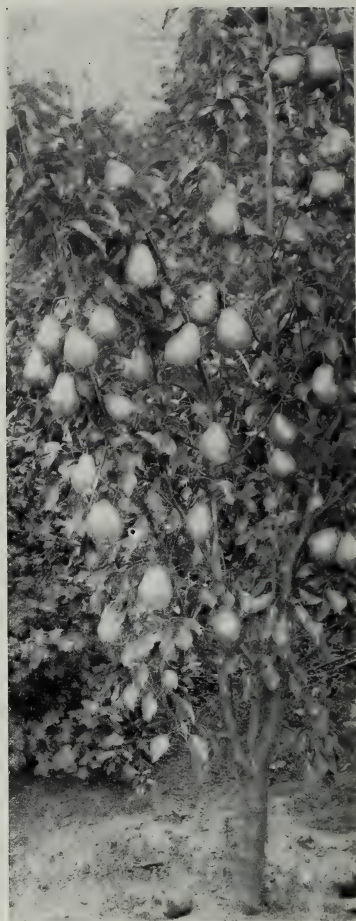
*Abundance.....	Yellow, covered with red, productive. August.
*Apple.....	Reddish purple, finest flavor. Late August.
*Burbank.....	Yellow, red cheek, rich and sugary. Late August.
*Wickson.....	Maroon-red, firm good quality.
*October Purple.....	Reddish purple, late, good quality.
German Prune.....	Purple, sweet.
Green Gage.....	Green, sweet and rich.
Lombard.....	Dark red, pleasant, but not rich, productive.
Bradshaw.....	Reddish purple, juicy and good.
Price, 5-6 ft. high.....	Each, \$0.50 Per 10, \$4.00 Per 100, \$35.00

QUINCE

Champion and Orange.....	Yellow, good quality, long keeping.
Price, 3-5 ft. high.....	Each, \$0.50 Per 10, \$4.00

GRAPES

Pocklington.....	Golden, juicy and sweet.
Moore's Early.....	Large, black, good flavor.
Delaware.....	Small, light red, exceedingly sweet and aromatic.

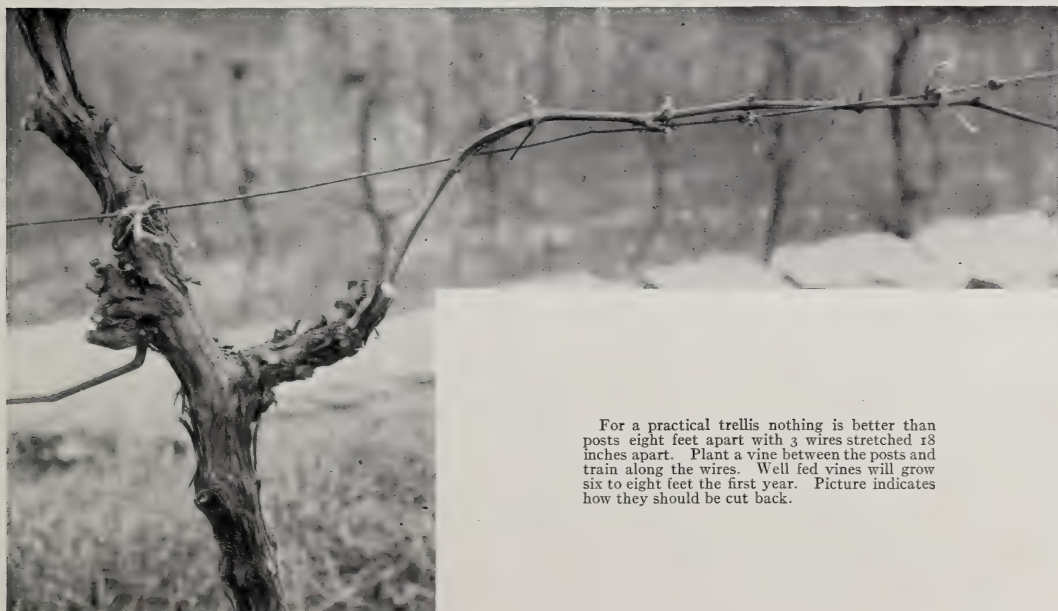




Opening a prize package. Hardly a prize package either, for the contents are sure to be good and useful. Bags are a protection from insects and birds.

GRAPES—Continued.

Niagara.....	Large, pale yellow, sweet, vigorous, and productive.		
Worden.....	Large black, sweet and early.		
Moore's Diamond.....	Large white, juicy, vigorous and productive.		
Concord.....	Large blue-black, sweet, extremely hardy, vigorous and productive.		
Salem.....	Red, large bunch, and large berry, sweet.		
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Price, 2 yr.	\$0.20	\$1 50	\$10 00



For a practical trellis nothing is better than posts eight feet apart with 3 wires stretched 18 inches apart. Plant a vine between the posts and train along the wires. Well fed vines will grow six to eight feet the first year. Picture indicates how they should be cut back.



GOOSEBERRIES. Large and regular crops of gooseberries with ordinary care.

Cherries

There is a very general hunger for cherries. They are easy to grow. The principal trouble is the birds. If you plant several trees the birds will leave you some. The late varieties like Downers Late Red ripen the same time as the mazzard cherries which grow wild and the birds do not trouble them so much.

When planted cherries should be cut back more severely than apples or pears.

The Early Richmond, Montmorency and Morrello are the sour pie cherries, a distinct species making a smaller tree. Most of the others are commonly known as Ox-heart cherries.

Governor Wood.....	Large, heart-shaped, yellow marked with red; sweet, juicy.
Coe's Transparent.....	Medium size; amber color, with a red cheek; sweet. Ripens early.
Black Tartarian.....	Stands preeminent amongst the varieties for family use. The flavor is sweet and the quality is of the best. Fruit very large, nearly black.
Downer's Late Red.....	Medium size; red and amber. This variety is late and the fruit hangs on the tree after it is ripe without decaying.
Rockport.....	Large; clear red, shaded with amber; Ripens early.
Yellow Spanish.....	Very large, often an inch in diameter; waxen yellow, with a light red cheek; flesh firm, and of fine, rich flavor.
Napoleon.....	Very large, heart-shaped; pale yellow, shaded with deep red; Ripens after mid-season.
Windsor.....	Large; mottled red; very firm and juicy of good quality.
Mercer.....	A very dark red cherry; productive and early.
Schmidt's.....	The largest of all the black Bigarreau Cherries.
May Duke.....	Large, round; red, changing to nearly black when ripe. Flesh very juicy and melting; acid. Quite early.
Early Richmond.....	(English Pie Cherry).
Montmorency.....	Large; bright red; moderately sour. A good bearer which fruits young.
Morello (English Morello)....	Dark red. Flavor a rich acid, making it desirable only for cooking.
Price	Per 10 Per 100
5-6 ft. high.....	50 4 00



SPRAYING. Ten dollars for a spraying outfit will probably be as good an investment as you ever made. It means more and better fruit.

FRUITS — Continued

GOOSEBERRIES

They thrive in any garden soil, and are very satisfactory for home use.

Downing.	Medium, pale green, productive.
Industry.	Large, dark red, vigorous and productive.
Chautauqua.	Large, sweet, prolific.
Price	Each, \$0 25 Per 10, \$2 00 Per 100, \$15 00

CURRANTS

Easily grown and reliable. Keep all wood over two years cut out. The currant worm is easily controlled by hellebore powder.

Cherry.	Dark red, acid, fine for jelly.
Fays Prolific.	Red, long bunch of large fruit.
White Grape.	White, excellent, sweet.
Black Naples.	Black, small, musky, good for jams.
Price	Each, \$0 15 Per 10, \$1 00 Per 100, \$7 50



CURRANTS. If you plant currants in the fall you can usually look for a little fruit the next summer

MISCELLANEOUS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Raspberries.	\$ 8	\$ 50	\$4 00
Blackberries.	8	50	4 00
Asparagus, 2 yrs.		15	1 00
Rhubarb, divided roots.	20	1 50	
Hops.	25	1 50	
Sage, Broad-leaved.	25	2 00	
Thyme.	25	2 00	
Horse-Radish.	15	1 00	

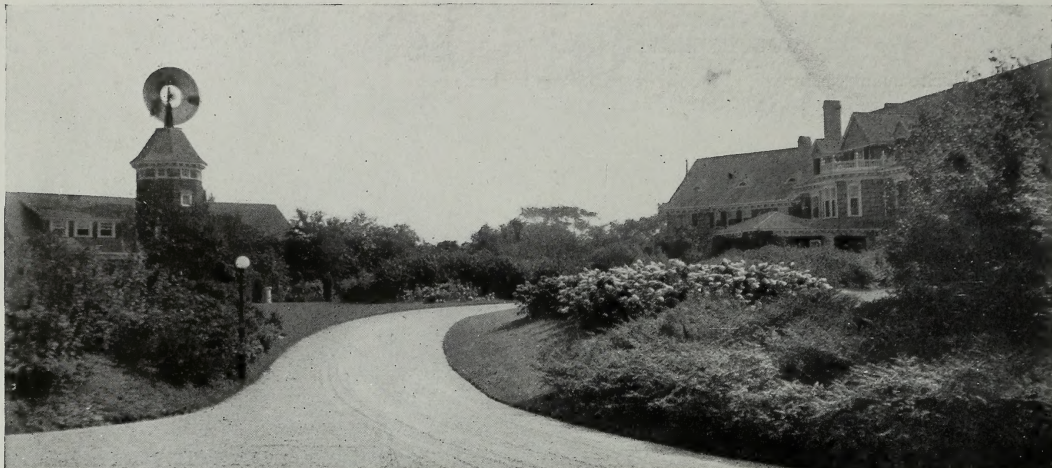
Tubs and Pots



Union Cypress plant tubs, painted green — iron handles and legs.

No.	Size	Price
3	16 x 16 in.	\$1 75
4	19 x 18 in.	2 25
5	21 x 20 in.	3 00
6	25 x 22 in.	4 00
Butter tubs painted green.		75
Red flower pots 18 in.		3 00
Red flower saucers.		50

RASPBERRIES can be the product of any out-of-the-way corner of your yard. Remove the dead canes every year and pinch the terminal growth of new canes in June and you will have berries in abundance, water when they commence to ripen.



Automobile collisions around sharp curves will be few, if planting is kept low. Barberry is excellent. So is Indian Currant, Stephanandra, Rosa Rugosa, Mugho Pine, Common Juniper, and Yew. Where terraces or banks are necessary, use Honeysuckle or Trailing Roses.

Some Insects and Fungus to Expect on Long Island, and How to Overcome Them.

SAN JOSE SCALE on fruit trees, currants, double-flowering fruits, and Japanese quince. Spray with lime-sulphur solution or scalecide when dormant, preferably both in November and during the winter. CODLING MOTH—a worm in apple, pear and quince. Spray with arsenate of lead and Bordeaux mixture immediately after the blossoms fall, and ten days later. CURRANT WORM. Hellebore, dry or sprinkled on with water. TENT CATERPILLAR. Burn with kerosene torch. GRAPE ROT and MILDEW. Bordeaux mixture when the buds first swell and at intervals later. BROWN ROT on peach and plum. Summer spraying with lime and sulphur. APPLE MAGGOT, or RAILROAD WORM. Destroy all infested fruit. CUCUMBER, MUSKMELON, and CELERY. Spray every ten days with Bordeaux mixture. ROSE APHIS AND LEAF HOPPER. Spray with kerosene emulsion or tobacco-water. THE FALL WEB-WORM. Webs may be cut off, or the trees sprayed with arsenate of lead. RHODODENDRON LACE-WING FLY, see page 57. ELM-LEAF BEETLE, see page 8. HICKORY BORER, see page 95. CHESTNUT BARK DISEASE, see page 95. APPLE AND PEACH BORER, see page 87. The page references are to "Trees for Long Island," our descriptive catalogue.

See Annual Report of New York State Entomologist, Albany, for locust leaf miner, which is browning the foliage, and can be controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead in May; *two lined chestnut borer* which is killing some Oak trees. The trees should be cut and burned before the beetles come out. The same remedy applies to the *White Birch borer* and the *Hickory borer*.

Before spraying, get literature. Write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., the Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.; and the Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

For materials, The Grasselli Chemical Co., 60 Wall St., New York City, The Sherwin-Williams Co., 50 Church St. New York City, and Bowker Insecticide Co., Boston, Mass., B. G. Pratt Co., 50 Church St., N. Y.

For pumps, The Deming Co., Salem, Ohio; E. C. Brown Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Field Force Pump Co., Lockport N. Y.

How to Plant and Care for a Tree

SIZE OF THE HOLE. Dig the hole the full width of the roots. Do not bend them around. The tendency is to dig too deep. Dig deeper in the centre for the central roots and keep the side roots from 4 to 12 inches below the surface.

GOOD SOIL. If good soil is needed, dig $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet deep and as much wider as you wish, and fill in with good soil before placing the tree.

TRIMMING. Cut back severely; you will get a bigger tree. A general rule is to cut the previous year's shoots to one to three buds and thin out the balance to one-half. With Oaks and Beeches, cut still closer, cutting off the branches $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, but leaving some big buds. With shrubs, take out the oldest branches and leave the young graceful shoots.

PLANTING. Set the tree in the hole the same depth as it was before. Shovel mellow earth around the centre and pack it between the roots with a packing stick. Spread out the side roots, cover with earth and trample.

WATERING. Water helps to work the soil between the roots. Watering is not necessary, however, in autumn and early spring, as there are always rains enough. In the late spring, watering is very advantageous, especially if the buds are starting.

MANURE. "Should manure be put in the hole?" is often asked. Not unless it is rotted. Mix it with the soil. Fresh manure near the roots may rot them. The best way is to put the manure on the top. Nature keeps a layer of decaying leaves 4 inches deep the year round. Do the same with manure. If the manure is unsightly, cover it with soil.

Commercial fertilizer, bone-meal, wood-ashes and nitrate of soda are useful, and small quantities may be applied once a year or oftener.

CARE DURING SUMMER. Keep the surface cultivated 3 inches deep once in two weeks, the same as a cornfield. Eighty per cent. of the planters fail to get the best results because they neglect this point. They deceive themselves. They keep a little circle, perhaps half the width of the roots, scraped bare of weeds and grass, but the

ground is hard, and not hoed 3 inches deep and loose. The hard ground allows the moisture to dry out. The closely shaven lawn does the same.

If the trees fail to start full growth by June, they can be cut back more severely, but first examine the soil and see that it is damp and mellow.

SUMMER WATERING. should be looked after once in two weeks. If needed, give at least 1 inch of water. Next day, stir the earth 3 inches deep, to prevent it from baking and drying out again.

HEELING IN. This means to plant temporarily. Pack the earth between the roots and, if they are to stay several days and the soil is dry, give plenty of water.

APPROXIMATE SIZES OF HOLES

DECIDUOUS TREES

Diam. of trunk	Spread of branches	Spread of roots	Diam. of hole	Depth of	
				centre of hole	Depth at side
2 in.	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.	12 in.	6 in.
4 in.	8 ft.	8 ft.	8 ft.	15 in.	6 in.
6 in.	12 ft.	12 ft.	12 ft.	15 in.	6 in.
8 in.	16 ft.	16 ft.	16 ft.	15 in.	6 in.
10 in.	22 ft.	22 ft.	22 ft.	18 in.	6 in.
14 in.	30 ft.	30 ft.	30 ft.	18 in.	6 in.
18 in.	35 ft.	35 ft.	35 ft.	20 in.	8 in.
22 in.	40 ft.	35 ft.	35 ft.	20 in.	8 in.

EVERGREENS

Height of tree	Spread of branches	Diam. of ball	Diam. of hole	Depth of	
				centre of hole	Depth of hole
5 ft.	2 ft.	-1½ ft.	-3 ft.		15 in.
8 ft.	5 ft.	-3 ft.	3-5 ft.		18 in.
10 ft.	6 ft.	3-4½ ft.	4-6 ft.		20 in.
14 ft.	8 ft.	4-5 ft.	5½-8 ft.		20 in.
18 ft.	10 ft.	4½-6 ft.	6-10 ft.		20 in.
22 ft.	12 ft.	5-7 ft.	7-11 ft.		20 in.

Cedars require holes of the narrowest diameter

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to certify, that the stock in the nursery of Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury, County of Nassau, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose Scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1913.

CALVIN J. HUSON,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 3, 1912.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

CONSIDER the planting problems you might just as well dispose of as not.

CONSULT us if you wish, as to varieties appropriate for your various purposes and soil.

CONCLUDE to visit our nurseries and make your selections or if you prefer, mail your order and it will have immediate attention, or phone us if you wish.



HICKS NURSERIES

WESTBURY,

NASSAU COUNTY, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

Telephone 68 Westbury

YOU SHOULD HAVE OUR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON FILE AND OUR FULL PRICE LIST, TOGETHER WITH OUR EVERGREEN EDITIONS.